

Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!

YANKEE GO HOME!

VIETNAM

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August 7.

1967

No 122

4th Year

NORTH VIETNAM

* Quang Binh Downed Its 300th U.S. Plane on July 30.

* Rural Militiamen of Le Thuy (Quang Binh) downed 2 Jets with Light Weapons on July 30.

* 2,145 U.S. Aircraft Downed in 3 years.

SOUTH VIETNAM

* From July 26 to 28, 5 U.S. Bases Pounded by the L.A.F.

* Saigon Periphery unceasingly Harassed by Guerillas.

THREE YEARS AFTER THE FIRST U.S. AIR RAID ON THE D.R.V.N.

RUNGS OF A CRIMINAL ESCALATION, LANDMARKS OF A MAJOR STRATEGY OF U.S. STRATEGY

IT was when President Johnson exclaimed which way is good to carry out the bombing in North Viet Nam, that in a prison camp of the D.R.V.N., captured U.S. pilots circulated a handbill called "New Runway". This is not an usual runway on a 7th Fleet aircraft carrier from which flights of jets take off daily on criminal missions over North Viet Nam. It is a runway

with an arrow pointing to the direction of the U.S.A., symbol of their dream of being able to come home one day to lead a honest life, after having clearly realized that the old runway only brings interminable gloom to the States and themselves. It is hardly three years at the longest since the capture of the first U.S. pilot, Lieutenant Alvarez, on August 5, 1964, when U.S. rulers unjustifiably launched air strikes on the D.R.V.N. This is a short period in a White House plan directed under three presidents against an independent and sovereign state.

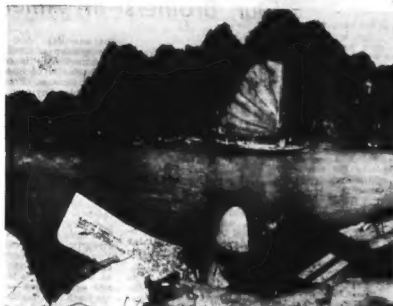
FROM THE TRUDEAU PLAN TO THE STALEY-TAYLOR PLAN

THERE have been many changes in the U.S. "position of strength" foreign policy. When the shelling from gunboats becomes ineffective, there is a recourse to the dollar power. As the financial might fails to prevent the downfall of colonialism, Washington naturally returns to classical methods: sabotage and subversion. In October 1951 after Congress had approved the annual appropriations of over

(Continued page 3)

August 5,
1964

The First U.S. Plane Downed in North Viet Nam



Since then 2,144 Others Have Met the Same Fate

RIISING OF AFRO-AMERICANS IN THE U.S.A.

OUR BROTHERS in America

AFTER Viet Nam, come Detroit, Newark, Buffalo, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Washington: the crash of guns, massacres in American cities, shaken by the rumble of tanks. Men die, whose only crime is to be born with a black skin.

There is a so-called Negro problem in the United States. For us Vietnamese, there is much more than a Negro problem, an abstract "problem" among the thousands that best our times. A Negro who falls in the United States under the bullets of policemen and racists makes us seethe with anger, and tears come to our eyes. The murder of a Negro child tears our bowels. The crash of guns in Detroit, and the rumble of tanks in the Black Ghetto of America who deeply is our hearts.

That great anger which explodes, those Negro quarters rising up in a heroic struggle, those men, women, children standing up to Yankee soldiery and police with bottles, bricks, shotguns, infuse great emotion and enthusiasm into our hearts. When American Negroes rise up to defend

their freedom, they also defend our freedom, and the freedom of all in this world.

The heroic fight of the American Negroes is also our fight. It is the same men, the Johnsons, McNamaras, Evans, Ruskas, the big Yankee trusts, the generals and politicians in the service of big companies, who are claspouring for the war in Viet Nam and for repression against the Black Ghetto. It is the same men, members of the Ku Klux Klan, of the John Birch Society and others, Bell Connors and his accomplices, who are the worst "hawks" concerning Viet Nam. Those who exploit, humiliate, lynch Negroes in the United States are the same who want to reduce the Vietnamese people to serfdom, who have tried to pen them up in "strategic hamlets" and quell their will for independence with napalm, phosphorus bombs and poison gas.

The American Negroes' heroic struggle, their valour all along the centuries, the successive stages of their fierce fight have gradually been engraved upon this

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AN IMPORTANT
FACTOR IN THE
STRUGGLE
AGAINST U.S.
AGGRESSION

DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL ECONOMY IN THE D.R.V.N.

Regional industry in the
service of agriculture



EXACTLY three years have elapsed since the U.S. imperialists unleashed their air force against the D.R.V.N. in an endeavor to extricate themselves from the impasse in South Viet Nam. For the adventure they have been only punished from its very beginning. As far as continuous bombings are concerned, the dates back to February 7, 1965, that is 30 months ago. During this period, the American has mobilized the major part of their tactical air force while that of their Navy has engaged in frenzied activities. They hope to wreck North Viet Nam — the big rear of the whole country — to sabotage its production and prevent it from assisting it with rice and kin in the South.

But their dark designs have ended in a lamentable fiasco. In the domain of the war, the production in the D.R.V.N. has been firmly maintained and, in many respects even promoted. Agriculture is advancing towards intensive cultivation and overall development. If a number of large factories have temporarily reduced their activities, tens and hundreds of small ones have mushroomed to keep on serving enlarged reproduction, the fighting and the people's livelihood. By and large, the socialist market remains stable.

Let us quote as examples the results achieved in the first six months of the current year. Agricultural production scored very encouraging successes with the yield of rice and many other crops substantially higher than in previous years. In the provinces of the former 4th Zone close to the provisional demilitarized zone, where the war has become more and more relentless everyday, the rice output increased by tens of thousands of tons as compared with the Winter-Spring crop last year. Meanwhile, regional industry made rapid progress. The global output value in the first half of 1967 augmented by 10 per cent over the same period of 1966. Production of farm implements and tools, improved ploughs and carts, threshers, rice-bulking machines etc. increased by 34.2 per cent. Various consumer goods supplied by the local market have appeared on the local market. To quote again, the output of improved ploughs and carts increased by 1.7 per cent over the same period.

It goes without saying that the American aggressors have caused victims among our men, women, children, old people, invalids and sick people. Even human beings before their birth or after their death have not been spared. Ngoc Bao, who had to be taken 15 days before time out of his mother's womb injured by a splinter. Bombs have been dropped near a time on a commoner, for example on that in Van Dien, a Hanoi suburb — the U.S. aggressor's corpse. L. Basso (7) remarked about the wounded: "They spoke with their lips and their eyes, without a single tear and a superfluous word — that their most simple words were

stronger her determination to resist grew.

When travelling in Thai Binh province, J. Gerasy (6), another American, saw two young militia women working in the ricefield with their rifles slung over their shoulders. He asked them: "How do you manage to shoot at a man when you have neither a shelter nor anything to rest your weapons on?" One of them answered: "Well, she will use my back. I'll do the same when her turn comes to fire." Hugh Mance concluded: "Such a people will never be broken."

This grim determination, this fierce will to fight can be found at every step. U.S. bombings, far from making a people give way, have hardened them. Hugh Mance (5), an American who was among the first to see it, wondered whether the Americans were aware of what they had been doing here. The determination, the will to survive is not only a characteristic of the people or of a single individual but of the entire nation. Mance wondered how he could make any fellow countrymen understand that the more bombings North Viet Nam had to follow, the more increased her production, the more schools she built and the

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WHAT is going on in Viet Nam under this deluge of iron and fire, how do people live under this heavy rain of bombs whose tonnage surpasses — on an area far smaller — that used in the whole Pacific theatre during World War II?

According to L. Matarasso (1), "We were supposed to meet a people overthrown by this deluge of iron and fire. On the contrary we met a smiling people, confident and courageous. This people of farmers are fighting with an indomitable staunchness against the biggest industrial power in our time. We can testify that they are fighting with the certainty of victory and have made us share their certainty."

Said Tariq Ali Khan (2): "I have been extremely impressed by the calmness shown by the civilian population in face of repeated bombings and also by the courage and efficient action of the authorities."

How do live people whose houses have been burnt down? Y. Ishijima (3) answered: "I have met them in good health and very calm. They have made kites from rocket tubes, kerosene lamps from CBU tubes. From barbarous U.S.

WIFE UNDER U.S. BOMBING

(Impressions of members of Investigation Teams of the International Tribunal to try U.S. crimes in Viet Nam)

anti-personnel weapons, they have turned to household articles for their peaceful life."

J. Krivine (4) brought back from his trip to the 4th zone, the hardest hit area in North Viet Nam: "On the morning of our arrival at the Viet Nam, I was awakened by three simultaneous noises. On the one hand, the rumble of the 7th Fleet guns, six rounds, then silence, six rounds, then silence. On the other, the roar of planes mixed with the shouts of children chanting in chorus their lessons in a nearby nursery school. I asked to visit the school. I was astonished beyond measure at seeing a class with 40 pupils observing a strict discipline and diligently working under a teacher about

as white planes were roaring over their heads. They were not at all impressed by what was happening."

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On the morning of July 18, a deadly volley of anti-aircraft guns set an American A-1 jet ablaze in the sky. Soon it plummeted into a region of rocky hills of the Truong Son range, between Ho Dinh and Nam Ha provinces. The American air pilot bailed out and his parachute slowly went down. Immediately a hunt started, in which the militia of two districts and a State farm, as well as soldiers of the air defence force, took part.

A signal flare went up in the sky, sent by the American

from neighbouring villages, brought by the women: dots of golden-brown clouds falling. The local people had set their minds on getting the better of the aggressors. At about 4 in the morning, with the moon still shining in the sky, American planes started another round of fierce bombing and strafing. Our guns kept silent. After a moment, a helicopter, the American air pilot, who had taken refuge in a grotto, was captured. His name was Richard D. Hartman, rank: number: 613,905, rank: lieutenant commander, unit: 1st, 1st, aircraft carrier: 015415.

Two more volleys cut its tail off and broke its rotor blades. It fell into a ravine and the crew were burnt to death.

The enemy however persisted in their attempt. More planes came, bombed and strafed. That was vain. Our militia kept rushing forward, rifles, spears, axes, bayonets. The American air pilot, who had taken refuge in a grotto, was captured. His name was Richard D. Hartman, rank: number: 613,905, rank: lieutenant commander, unit: 1st, 1st, aircraft carrier: 015415.

THE CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN PILOT

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S MESSAGE TO LATIN AMERICAN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

To the Latin American Solidarity Conference,
HAVANA

On the occasion of the First Conference of the Latin American Solidarity Organization in the heroic land of Cuba, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and in my own name, I wish to convey to the Conference my cordial and warm congratulations.

The Conference of the Latin American Solidarity Organization at this time is aimed at developing the splendid results of the People's Solidarity Conference, mobilizing broad masses of the peoples and stepping up the hard, protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, with a view to completing the liberation of the nations in the Western Hemisphere

and actively contributing to the defence of world peace.

The Vietnamese people once again reaffirm their complete solidarity with the just struggle of the Latin American peoples.

On behalf of the Vietnamese people, I sincerely thank the Latin American peoples for their warm support to our fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

I wish the Conference splendid success. I wish the delegates good health.

Hanoi, July 31, 1967
HO CHI MINH

THE WHOLE SOCIALIST CAMP STaunchLY SUPPORTS US

THERE is a new development in the relations of friendship, solidarity and fraternal assistance between Viet Nam and the other countries of the D.R.V.N. Government economic delegation headed by Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi is now on a visit to various socialist countries at the invitation of their governments to hold talks concerning increased economic and technical assistance to Viet Nam to help her fight and defeat the U.S. aggressors.

All the socialist countries are bound together by a common ideal, namely, socialism and communism. The relations between them are relations of a new type. They are united, supported and assist one another to share weal and woe and advance together on the road of revolution. The U.S. aggressor regards us as the common struggle of the entire socialist camp. They fully support the point stand of the D.R.V.N. Government and the 5-point statement of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. and express determination to assist the Vietnamese people in all fields in fighting and defeating the U.S. aggressors. At the same time, they strongly condemn and oppose war imposed by the U.S. government on the Vietnamese people and U.S. bloody crimes in Viet Nam, denounce the Johnson administration's "peace talks" as a trick to divide and conquer, and firmly demand that the U.S. end its aggression in Viet Nam, stop bombing North Viet Nam unconditionally, withdraw its troops and forces from South Viet Nam, recognize the South Viet Nam N.F.L. and settle its internal affairs themselves.

The two previous visits of the Vietnamese government economic delegation headed by Vice-Premier Le Thanh

have organized meetings, demonstrations, exhibitions, film shows, artistic performances, held cordial and friendly talks with government delegations of the fraternal countries on aid to Viet Nam. The agreements signed following these talks show the tremendous economic and technical assistance given by the fraternal countries to Viet Nam. This generous assistance and the support-Viet Nam movement in the socialist countries are clear indications of the spirit of proletarian internationalism and solidarity in struggle prevailing among the brother socialist countries.

The great and effective assistance given by the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries has helped the Vietnamese people constantly strengthen their economic and defence potentials and increase their combat power in order to continue socialist construction in the North and step up the fight against U.S. aggression with ever greater success. The brilliant victory won by our armed forces in the revolutionary struggle against U.S. aggression are closely associated with the support and assistance of the brother socialist countries and the growing movement in support of Viet Nam against U.S. aggression are an extremely valuable encouragement to the Vietnamese people. We are sincerely grateful for this support and assistance.

We are resolved to step up our fight still further, with a view to defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors, defending the North, liberating the South, advancing towards the peaceful reunification of our country, and contributing to the defence of the socialist camp and peace in South-East Asia and the rest of the world. The victory of the Vietnamese people will be the common victory of the socialist countries and the whole of mankind which cherish independence, peace, democracy and social progress.

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PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S MESSAGE

TO WORLD CONFERENCE
AGAINST A — H BOMBS

(opened on July 31, 1967 in Tokyo)

On behalf of the Vietnamese people and in my own name, I wish to convey our best regards to the Conference.

The Vietnamese people fully approve, and warmly support the fraternal Japanese people's just struggle for the complete prohibition of atomic and hydrogen bombs, the dismantling of U.S. military bases on the Japanese territory, the recovery of Okinawa and Ryukyu from Japan and against the revival of Japanese militarism.

The Vietnamese people are determined to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors who brought the Hiroshima and Nagasaki disasters and are waging the most savage war of aggression against the Vietnamese people.

We sincerely thank the Japanese (Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and various strata of people, progressive and democratic parties and forces in Japan for their strong support of our people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

We wish the delegates good health and the Conference fine success."

HO CHI MINH

GLORY TO THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

THE people and armed forces of the D.R.V.N. are very grateful to celebrate the fourth founding anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the valiant militant force, the vanguard of the Chinese people's liberation war, comrades-in-arms of the Vietnamese people.

All the Hanoi papers on August 1st carried articles paying tribute to the victory of the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army.

On this occasion, General Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence of the D.R.V.N. has sent a message of greeting to Lin Biao, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence of the P.R. of China.

The message reads in part: "During the last 40 years:

VIET NAM PEACE DELEGATION SENDS REPORT TO WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST A AND H BOMBS

AT the invitation of the Japanese Council Against A and H Bombs, the Viet Nam World Peace Committee appointed a delegation headed by Nguyen Thanh Lu, a committee member, to attend the World Conference Against A and H Bombs (opened on July 31, 1967 in Tokyo).

The Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese people's opinion in Japan are very sympathetic to the report by the Vietnamese people's delegation to the World Conference Against A and H Bombs, to grant an entry visa to the

under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party led by revered Chairman Mao Tse-tung, an armed force, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the valiant militant force, the vanguard of the Chinese people's liberation war, comrades-in-arms of the Vietnamese people.

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☆ **5 U.S. Bases—Lai Khe, Phu Loi, (Thu Dau Mot), Phuoc Vinh Air Base (Bien Hoa), Doc Mieu, Con Tien (Quang Tri)—Shelled on July 26 and 28.**

☆ **Saigon Periphery Relentlessly Harassed by Guerrillas.**

THU DAU MOT

ON early morning of July 29, the L.A.F. simultaneously pounded 2 U.S. military bases in Lai Khe and Phu Loi.

According to the enemy's report, the Lai Khe base of Regiment 18, U.S. Infantry Division 1, received 68 shells, and Phu Loi base of U.S. Infantry Air Brigade, 23km from Saigon, 200 shells.

BIEH HOA

ON the night of July 26 the L.A.F. shelled the Phuoc Vinh airfield of Brigade 1, U.S. Infantry Division 1, and military sub-sector headquarters in Tan Uyen some 20km to the South.

The enemy admitted that in Phu Loi, 34 G.I.'s were killed or wounded and a quantity of equipment in the airfield destroyed.

On July 2 the L.A.F. hammered at the puppet administrative quarter right in the center of Phan Rang town (Ninh Thuan province), wounding out 23 soldiers. In co-ordination with the L.A.F., the guerrillas of Phan Rang destroyed the pipe line leading to Thanh Son airfield, causing to the enemy the loss of thousands of litres of petrol.

QUANG TRI

ON the same day (July 27) the L.A.F. shelled Doc Mieu and Con Tien in the northernmost part of South Viet Nam. According to GPX initial reports, these two places were set on fire right in the first salvos. Many G.I.'s were killed on the spot.

AROUND SAIGON

ON the night of July 25, many parts of Strategic Road 4 between Tan An town and Ben Luc township were cut off. A 20-km-long bridge on this road, 25km southwest of Ben Luc, was blown up, and the traffic from Saigon to My Tho and other provinces in Central Nam Bo was interrupted.

One post about 12km

northwest of Saigon was overrun. The enemy admitted that one puppet platoon was decimated.

On the night of July 17 one platoon of puppet Division 23 was knocked out of action 30km southwest of Saigon.

On the night of July 12, a group of motorized vehicles forming the outer line around the Michelin rubber plantation, Cu Chi district, was attacked: 15 vehicles and all the troops onboard were knocked out.

On the night of July 7 an enemy vessel was destroyed in Binh Duc base (of U.S. Infantry Division 3) about 75km southwest of Saigon.

On July 3 a landing craft was sunk, one U.S. platoon in Binh Tam district completely wiped out.

BA RIA

4 Puppet Companies Put Out of Action and 2 Others Badly Mauled.

ACCORDING to GPX, on the night of July 19, 1967, the L.A.F. attacked the puppet troops protecting the "pacification cadres" in a village of Chau Duc district, some 65km southeast of Saigon. They put out of action 3 puppet companies including 1 regular company (Division 10) and 2 "civil guards" companies 613 and 614, downed 1 HUA helicopter, 1 C-47 transport plane, and seized great quantities of arms and munitions and military equipment.

One week before, on July 11 and 12, the regional L.A.F. had wiped out 1 puppet Marine company, and decimated 3 others (of 5 puppet battalions carrying out raids with the U.S. and Australian troops on Hon Ray and Ben Ke).

NINH THUAN

One Puppet Ranger Company Knocked Out and Another Virtually Wiped Out (July 12 and 18).

WITHIN a week between June 25 and July, the guerrillas of the 4 villages of Bac Ai districts

(Continued page 7)

WHEREAS the U.S. command had still been able to launch army corps operations in the 1966-1967 dry season, they could only undertake small or middle-scale actions in May-June-July 1967 to cope with the situation and defend their bases and communication lines. On the contrary, stronger than ever after the big successes recorded in the dry season, the South Viet Nam army and people unrelentingly attacked the enemy on the front and in the rear, in mountain and in plain areas as well as in cities, driving them into a corner.

L.A.F. STRONG PRESSURE IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS



IN the defence line north of Quang Tri province, American forces were badly mauled by the L.A.F. although Westmoreland had sent to battalions of U.S. marines to Highway 9 and the Doc Mieu—Con Tien area and launched fierce air and artillery attacks. Within 12 days, from April 24 to May 5, over 1,000 G.I.'s were killed on the hills west of Khe Sanh. On the night of May 3 and 4, three companies of puppet Rangers stationed in Vay village were wiped out. In the first nine days of July, thousands of G.I.'s were put out of action in the Gio An—Con Tien area, tens of U.S. companies written off the muster roll or heavily depleted. The L.A.F. heavy guns killed 1,500 American and puppet troops when pounding Con Tien, Doc Mieu, Dong Ha, Height 241 on the night of May 7. The L.A.F. also cut to pieces puppet Battalion 3 at Ngo Xa Dong close to Quang Tri city on the night of May 20, made a thrust into Hue city, destroying a series of posts, putting out of action 800 men, most of them Americans (on the night of May 28) relentlessly attacking the enemy on Highways 1 and 9.

In Quang Nam province,

The L.A.F. are ready to wipe out the enemy

the L.A.F. smashed the terrorist raid in Thanh Binh—Que Son, putting out of action 3 U.S. battalions (and 10 U.S. and puppet companies (April 11 to June 13), made a thrust into Da Nang U.S. base, annihilating a battalion of ground-to-air missiles (on the night of May 13), struck at the same time Da Nang airport and Hoi An town, destroying 43 planes (according to American sources), killing hundreds of men and burning hundreds of thousands of litres of petrol (on the night of July 14), attacked the Nong Son strong-point, putting out of action a U.S. battalion and a U.S. company (on the night of July 3).

Because of these setbacks, General Walt was dismissed, General Cushman, his replacement, did not conceal his concern about the so-called shortage of equipment, of tactical theory, of flexible command, of troops strength (New York Times, July 17).

To parry L.A.F. punches in the North, Westmoreland dispatched troops from key southern provinces to set up Oregon shock forces including Brigade 106, Brigade 3, Division 25 and Paratrooper Brigade 201. The situation in the 1st Corps Area went from bad to worse. In Quang Ngai for instance, in one month (May 21 to June 20), 3,500 American, satellite and puppet troops were put out of action. A network of posts around Quang Ngai town were attacked in June, 300 "pacification" agents were wiped out in their training camp. On June 23, 30 planes and 6 cannons were destroyed,

300 Americans put out of action at the Go Hoi airstrip.

Binh Dinh, reputed to have "made big strides in pacification", was also repeatedly attacked. Its defence system was strongly shaken by L.A.F. telling blows, resulting in 30 million litres of petrol burnt in Qui Nhon (on the night of May 9), 1,000,000 litres of petrol and many ammunition depots destroyed in the Hong Son U.S. logistic base (on the night of June 6).

In the Western High Plateaux, the L.A.F. in Kontum and D'rai unrelentingly attacked Highways 14 and 19, putting out of action 200 enemy troops most of them Americans, in 9 days (June 10 to 18). U.S. bases in Pleiku, Ban Can, Duc Co, and puppet bases in Tan Canh, Lo Co Ram were also violently attacked.

Westmoreland hastened to send Paratrooper Brigade 173 from Bien Hoa to North Kontum to support puppet troops and G.I.'s from Division 4. One day after their arrival the relief troops fell into a L.A.F. ambush: 3 companies were annihilated or heavily mauled (June 22). A strategic mobile force, they could however be of no help to the G.I.'s from Division 4 which had been badly battered at Duc Co (July 12). A whole U.S. company was wiped out and another suffered heavy losses.

Taking advantage of U.S. difficulties in Central Trung Bo, the L.A.F. in Nam Bo dealt thunder blows at the Bien

(Continued page 7)